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DR. DARWIN ATTACKS THE LAW OF ENERGY

English Physicist Questions Principle of Conservation of Energy.

STARTLES SCIENTISTS

Holds Control of Atom Enables Creation or Destruction of Force.

WOMAN TELLS OF SKIES

Miss Cannon, Harvard Astronomer, Finds Universe Not 'Running Down.'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 28.—The American Astronomical Society and the American Physical Society held a joint meeting in one of the halls of Harvard College to-day. Less than a decade ago the astronomer was a man apart from the other sciences, touching them only at widely separated points. To-day the astronomer is very deeply dependent on physics and chemistry to supplement mathematics in solving the intricate problems of the stars and planets.

A paper by Arthur Tabor Jones of Smith College dealt with the temperature at which meteors enter the atmosphere. He said meteors are a little colder than very cold ice water.

A paper by Dr. J. Q. Stewart of Princeton told of experiments by Dr. Anderson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which have duplicated in the laboratory the conditions which may be supposed to exist in the gases of the sun and stars.

The outer layers of the sun's atmosphere are so tenuous (far more so than even ordinary air) that the statement that when we look at the sun or a star we are looking at a vacuum seems permissible, he said.

Speed of Sound Varies.

Dr. McAdie of the Blue Hill Observatory told of measurements of the speed of sound in air. He showed that it varied greatly with many conditions, the chief of which are air pressure and humidity.

A paper of Dr. Charles G. Darwin of England brought much comment. It dealt with the fundamental phenomena involved in the interaction between radiation and atoms and was an attempt to reconcile the different aspects of radiation with what is known as the quantum theory. The discussion was over so-called fundamental law of physics, one supposed to be definitely settled, that of the conservation of energy, holding that energy can neither be created nor destroyed.

Dr. Darwin advanced the bold idea that this principle is not true except as an approximation or an average, that is, in the long run as much energy is lost as is created, but if we were only able to control the action of individual atoms energy might after all be formed or lost. Coming from such high authority the contention caused much comment.

Dr. Ludvik Silberstein of the research laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company made some additional remarks on the quantum theory.

Dr. Bauer of the Carnegie Institution showed that there were many similarities in the magnetic fields of the earth and Sun.

The experiments of Drs. Nichols and Tear, physicists at the Xela Laboratories, Cleveland, were of great interest. The shortest waves of light known are the X-rays, then ultra violet, and finally the cosmic rays, a gap in the series is now filled by the wireless or Herzan waves.

These two physicists have succeeded in obtaining radiation of much shorter wave length, or about a fifth of an inch long, by a very sensitive heat measuring apparatus. They sifted the light from a quartz mercury arc light through two thicknesses of black paper and the measured radiation was found to be identical with the longest of the heat waves sent out by hot bodies. This proves the identical character of the light, heat and electric waves.

Dr. Philip Fox of Northwestern University told of new means whereby the atmosphere of the sun may be studied without waiting for an eclipse.

Certain stars which grow fainter and then recover their brightness at regular intervals are actually double, and the variation of light is caused by an eclipse of the brighter star by the darker.

Dr. H. S. Dugan of Princeton was observing R. S. Vulpecula and S. Z. Herculis since 1905, and now finds that the former has one component with a diameter five and a half times that of our sun and the other with a diameter four and a quarter times as large. These two giant stars are separated by a distance of but fifteen million miles, and they revolve around each other once in four and a half days. The smaller star is four times as bright as the larger, but is three times as massive. The eclipse of the stars is only partial.

Woman Astronomer Heard.

The second pair of stars revolve around each other in the incredibly small time of nineteen hours and a half. Due to gravitational pull, the stars are not spheres, but lemon shaped figures.

Dr. Dugan added that the time of revolution of the eclipsing star R. S. Herculis had changed. It is now much shorter than in 1905 for the eclipses come almost an hour sooner.

Miss Annie J. Cannon of Harvard College Observatory, without doubt the most distinguished woman astronomer in the world, told of her recent work at the observatory at Arequipa, Peru. During her stay there she discovered a nova, several long period variables, two gaseous nebulae and an interesting fact showing that certain bright hydrogen lines had appeared in a star which did not show any trace of them in earlier photographs. It was known that several had disappeared, however. The change is probably caused by a difference in the temperature of the star and the star and the bright lines appear at higher values. "This proves," said Miss Cannon, "that the universe is not all running down."

A symposium was held showing the relation of the atom to different phases of physics and astronomy. Dr. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton said by the application of the atomic principles he was able to predict and later confirm that the element, rubidium, would not appear evident in the light coming from the surface of the sun, but in the lower temperatures of the sun spots it might be found because the atom would be sending off a different kind of light.

Chimney Sways in Gale, Putting Hospital in Peril

THE dres of the Willard Parker Hospital, at Sixtieth street and the East River, were ordered banked last night by the Fire Department because one of the ninety foot chimneys over the boiler room had begun to sway in the gale. Capt. Jacob Levy of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 11 said at midnight that so far as he could see there was no danger of the chimney falling, but the fire was banked as a precautionary measure. As a result the hospital grew cold, and extra blankets were served out to the patients and the nurses.

MAN DIES IN STORM; SCORE ARE INJURED

Continued from First Page.

by breeches buoy manned by members of the coast guard service. The ship, according to her captain, who, with the members of his crew, is held by the coast guard service pending an investigation of the craft's papers, was found from Nassau for St. Pierre, Miquelon. The cargo of the vessel may be seized by the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Department when the undercurrents subside sufficiently to permit officers to go aboard.

The Jennie Belle, a ten ton schooner, was grounded in Shrewsbury inlet off Monmouth Beach, Capt. John Dizer of the dry navy rum chaser Hansen reported to Mr. Appleby. The crew deserted the vessel after she had been wrecked. Her cargo of 150 cases of whisky was seized.

The fourth liquor carrying vessel wrecked was a cabin cruiser bearing customs license "K 12990," registered in the name of Michael Lauria, 444 Shepherd avenue, Brooklyn. Customs records show that this license number was issued for a craft to be known as the "Lauria D." The vessel was washed ashore near Asbury Park. The crew was missing.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL NEW YORK TIED UP

Buffalo and Rochester Hard Hit by Snow Storm.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Buffalo was storm swept to-day. Sleet, followed by snow and a high wind, tied up all forms of traffic. Mayor Schwab this afternoon declared an emergency situation for twenty-four hours, during which citizens owning automobiles are requested to carry passengers to help the street railway company in getting residents to and from their homes.

Central New York to-day had the heaviest snowfall of the year.

Rochester, Dec. 28.—The heaviest snowstorm in many years visited this city to-day. Thirteen and a half inches of snow had fallen up to 8 o'clock to-night. The storm slackened greatly after midnight.

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SENATE HONORS WILSON BIRTHDAY

Sends Ex-President Unanimous Congratulations on His Recovery.

REPLY EXPECTED TO-DAY

His Message to Body That De-feated Treaty Awaited With Keen Interest.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.

The Senate, which rejected what Woodrow Wilson had hoped would be his crowning work, the Treaty of Versailles, did an unusual but gracious thing to-day in adopting a resolution congratulating Mr. Wilson on his recovery of health.

This was Mr. Wilson's sixty-sixth birthday, which he celebrated at home in 8 street as the center of various tributes. A committee headed by Hamilton Holt of New York City called to report the virtual completion of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, a fund of \$1,000,000, the interest from which will be the basis of awards from time to time for public service. Several hundred Wilson admirers stood for an hour in a drenching rain in the hope that Mr. Wilson would make a speech. But he did not. He simply wrote to them as he got into his automobile with Mr. Wilson to take a drive.

The Senate resolution was introduced by Senator Harris (Dem., Ga.) and was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Wilson in the treaty controversy, but by without objection, as did Senator Borah (Idaho) and the others Mr. Wilson assailed so bitterly. Here is the resolution.

"Whereas the Senate has heard with great pleasure the announcement of the rapid recovery to good health of former President Hon. Woodrow Wilson, be it Resolved, That the Vice-President is requested to express to Mr. Woodrow Wilson the pleasure and joy of the Senate of the United States because of his rapid recovery to good health."

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CAMPAIGN BEGINS IN NYACK TO BRING ALL INTO CHURCH

Justice Tompkins, Grand Master of Masonic Order in New York, Heads Committee Making General Roundup.

An extensive campaign to induce the citizens of Nyack to attend services and to support the churches of their city was begun yesterday by a committee of thirty headed by Arthur S. Tompkins, Justice of the Supreme Court and Grand Master of the Masonic Order of the State of New York. Beginning at breakfast time the members of the committee began a telephone canvass

SOVIET PLANS LINE TO UNITED STATES

Negotiators Consider Use of Russian Volunteer Fleet for Service.

Representatives of the Soviet republic are negotiating here with steamship lines for reestablishment of passenger service between the United States and Russia. Ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Association probably will be used to transport emigrants from Russia to British Channel ports, connecting there with one of the transatlantic lines.

Charles Recht, attorney representing the Soviet authorities, with offices at 110 West Fortieth street, admitted that the negotiations are under way, but said they are in the preliminary stage. He would make no further statement.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet Association before the war was operating a few ships from time to time in a direct transatlantic service. The fleet is almost intact, but is only partly in Soviet hands, as some of the ships were seized in foreign ports or commandeered during the war, and are bound up in international litigation. Lloyd's Register for 1920-21 gave the fleet of the association as twenty-six ships, aggregating 78,600 gross tons.

Travelers to or from Russia usually go by way of Libau on the Baltic, proceeding by train to Petrograd, Moscow or other internal points. The movement eastward is very small, but a large number of emigrants from the south of Russia drift through Poland and into small Baltic States to ship for more prosperous fields. The Soviet Government is understood to be desirous of stimulating emigration and believes that the establishment of passenger sailings out of Petrograd will be of considerable assistance in this connection.

The big problem confronting Russia and other north and central European countries which desire to encourage emigration, steamship men say, is one of finance. The number of workmen and peasants with enough property or depreciated currency to purchase even third class passage is so small as to be nearly negligible.

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